

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1801.

[No. 77.]

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cafes, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3. d12t

### Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next, At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

### Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
Coffee in bags,  
Saltpetre in bags,  
Raisins in boxes,  
Grapes in jars,  
Almonds in bls.  
Oranges in boxes,  
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

### DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hosiery, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humpboms, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

March 7. Auctioneers.

### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

### French Brandy in pipes and casks,

Gin in pipes,  
Brandy in casks,  
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,  
Brown sugar in hds. and bls.  
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,  
Raisins and Figs in casks,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
James River Tobacco in kegs,  
Hardware in boxes assorted,  
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

Also—a handsome Assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

### And a quantity of FURNITURE,

Consisting of  
Two pair of large Looking Glasses,  
Mahogany Dining and other Tables,  
Chairs of different kinds,  
Chests of Drawers and Writing Desks,  
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 10.

BOSTON, February 25.

Arrived brig Augusta, Arnold, from Havana, via Portland; schooner Hannah Lord, Cape Francois, twenty six days.

Arrived on the 24th of February, and saluted the town, ship Governor Strong, Captain Miller, 45 days from Malaga. Left there, ship Rambler, of Charleston; schooner Mary and Eliza, of Philadelphia, with several others, who were ready for sea. Sailed in co. brig Harmony for Charleston. January 4, touched into Algeziras bay, to keep from the current;—when under the cover of the forts nine shots were fired at the Governor Strong, which cut away one of the back stays and went through the fore top sail; in consequence of this, Captain M. sent his boat, first mate and papers on shore, and after an examination, the ship was ordered in co. with the schooner Veteran, William Miller; but no attention being taken of these orders, at 10 P.M. the ship got under way to proceed home, Capt. M. received a shot from a French privateer, and the forts again opened to fire; a strong breeze however, prevented much damage being done. Left at Algeziras, ship Phebe, Crowninshield, of Salem, taken by the French; brig —, Callender, of Philadelphia, ditto; and ship Eliza, of Boston, which has been under adjudication upwards of three years. January 21, in latitude 34, 11, longitude 12, 50, spoke the brig Lucy, Toppan, from Leghorn, for Newburyport, who left at Leghorn the brig Superior, of Barnstable, and spoke ship Favorite, Epes Ellery, from Boston, in the mouth of the freights, going in. February 11, saw four sail, which proved to be Frenchmen, sheered off. February 15, in latitude 35, 21, longitude 67, spoke the brig Elizabeth, George, 5 days from Norfolk, for Curacao. February 17, in lat. 36, 29, long. 29, saw three sail, and spoke schooner Josephus, Waterbury, of Brooklyn (New York) thirty-eight days from North-Carolina, for Norfolk, in great want of provisions, and sails to pieces;—supplied her, mended the sails, towed her several hours, and then was obliged to quit her. Captain M. failed from Old Town yesterday, left no vessels there.

SALEM, February 24.

The brig Sukey, Capt Brown, belonging to capt. Forrester of this town, arrived here on Friday last, from Jamaica, having been captured by the British frigate Decade on her passage hence for Lagaira, sent to Jamaica, and her cargo condemned by the honorable George Cuthbert, judge of the vice admiralty court of St. Jago de la Vega. As the property condemned was as perfectly neutral as any that ever was shipped, and regularly cleared out of this port; as there was no pretence of its being contraband of war, and as the honorable judge does not in his decree rest upon any principle whatever, or assign one single reason for condemnation, we must conclude that he means to condemn all

that the cruisers will send to him, under whatever circumstances. The reading of two affidavits previous to the decree is mentioned, particularly that of one Lloyd taken at Curacao, before capt. Watkins of the Nereide frigate; which appears to have no kind of relation to the brig Sukey. This Lloyd states, "that on the 8th Oct. he was at Lagaira, when a brig appeared off there [the Sukey never did] under American colours; and it was generally reported that she demanded admittance into the port, on the ground of her being from the Canaries, though ostensibly cleared from an American port, laden with Spanish property, having a Spanish captain on board, and consigned to a house in Lagaira; that she was refused admittance, on the ground that the port was then shut against all vessels of whatever nation; that in consequence she bore away from thence, and was supposed to have gone to Curacao; and that it was observed when she did so, there was a ship in sight." The other affidavit is about as much to the point as Lloyd's; and as they are all that could be brought in evidence against the property, they prove the condemnation to be a kind of legal piracy. The claimants having entered an appeal, the cargo was appraised and sold. The captors also entered an appeal against the brig and private adventures, which had been exempted from condemnation, and restored to capt. Brown; on which the adventures were again taken from him, and capt. Brown obliged to give bonds for the vessel.

Captain Brown has furnished us with the following list of vessels at Jamaica, January 18, 1801.

Ship Carolina, Simpson, from Baltimore, for Carthage, detained by the ship Sanpareille—vessel and cargo labelled.

Schooner Margaret, Low, from the Cape, bound to Aux Cayes; detained, but acquitted by paying costs.

Ship Cleopatra, Waterman, from New-Orleans to New-York, under adjudication.

Ship Nancy, Boden, from St. Domingo for Philadelphia, sent in for adjudication.

Schooner Assistance, Mann, from Jaquemel bound to Philadelphia; sent in by the British frigate Circe, for adjudication.

Schooner Fair American, Chamings, from New-Orleans to New-York—waiting for trial.

Sch'r Scorpion, Sorenson, from Jaquemel to Baltimore—waiting trial.

Ship America, Welch, from Vera Cruz to Newburyport. [This vessel was captured by the British ship Thunderer, capt. Mens, two leagues to windward of Havana; after running the ship on shore, it took them two days to get her off again, with the loss of part of her keel and some copper off her bottom. Captain Welch sent his crew on shore in his boats; him-

self and his mates staid on board the ship; the chief mate and doctor were detained on board the Thunderer.]

Ship Betsey, Jones, of Portland, bound for Washington, N. C. to sail in a few days; brig Ruby, Massey, for Baltimore, to sail in a few days; sloop George, Montague, of Hartford to sail in 10 days; brig Pallas, Flagg, of Portsmouth, to sail in 8 or 10 days for Carolina; ship Harmony, Coffin, of Portsmouth, to sail in 2 or 3 days; sloop —, Boardman, of Newburyport, to sail in a few days; sch'r Fame, Williams, of Bermuda, to sail about the 25th.

New-Providence, January 15.

There are now upwards of FORTY American vessels here for adjudication, which will all doubtless be condemned, as no one escapes that is labelled: 14 sail have arrived within 3 days. There are now out, and fitting for sea, 47 privateers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Arrived, brig Molly, Trinidad.

The brig Molly left at Trinidad on the 8 of February, the following vessels.

Ship America, Tarrell, of Boston; brig Argus, Brown, New-Haven; schooners Phoebe, Winslow, Philadelphia; Swallow, Harper, do. Atlantic, Shepleigh, Portsmouth, N. H. Harriet, Butts, Baltimore; Mary, Judson, Wiscasset.

Schooner Eliza, Truant, failed from Trinidad, for Walderborough, the 25th of January.

A ship and a brig below, name, &c. unknown.

NORFOLK February 28.

The ship Rising Sun, captain Hawkins, from Londonderry, arrived in the Roads last Wednesday—spoke on the 15th February, in lat. 35, long. 64, the ship Swift, Rodgers, 6 days out from Charleston, for Liverpool.

Yesterday arrived the British brig Hawk capt. Gay, from Antigua—Sailed from St. Kitt's on the 2d inst. under convoy of the U. States schooner Enterprize, in company with 17 sail of Americans. On the 8th spoke schooner Jane, Duncan, of and bound to New-York. On the 9th parted company with the fleet. On the 17th, in lat. 31, 23, long. 75, 10, spoke the brig Lapwing, of New-York, from the Cape of Good Hope; had been blown off the coast since the 12th. Same day fell in with the wreck of a schooner with neither masts nor bowsprit standing.

Arrived the Danish brig Swift, captain Bourn, from St. Croix.

The brig Kingston, captain Coggeshall, from Teneriffe—Left there, to sail next day, the brig Betsey, Corrih, for New-York. On the 25th instant, off the Capes spoke the ship Two Brothers, Skinner, from Amsterdam to Baltimore; informed that the ship Hunter, of and from New-York, was cast away near Rotterdam,



## Foreign Intelligence.

### PARIS, December 2. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BONAPARTE.

The French government have taken means to denounce to all Europe the attempts which have been made against the life of the chief consul. It is understood that measures will be adopted to prevent similar outrages. The minister of foreign affairs has written the following circular letter on the subject, to all the powers in amity with France:

PARIS.

Sir,

"You will read with horror in the annexed paper the account of an attempt made against the life of the chief consul. From the circumstances of the crime you will perceive what a vile and execrable description of men were the instruments of it. The genius of France has once more saved his life. Whatever conjectures may be formed concerning the quarter from which the first impulse proceeded, Europe in learning that the crime has been frustrated, will become more and more convinced that the destiny of a great man is under the immediate protection of heaven itself, and that it has placed it too far above the reach of a handful of villains, for them to be enabled to succeed in their designs, or to arrest its course.

"The attempt was not foreseen—it had been conceived by a set of men, who have always taken a part more or less prominent in the honors of the revolution, who have ever been anxious to excite previous terror by announcing their infernal designs. It is six weeks since this last enterprise has been announced. The public voice loudly proclaimed the necessity of redoubling measures of precaution. The chief consul owes his deference to that enthusiasm of which he is the object, to satisfy the national sensibility by giving orders for a more active vigilance to be exercised around his person."

#### *Congratulations to the Chief Consul on his Escape.*

The public mind is constantly occupied with the event that has taken place, and every one is eager to have the minutest details. Twenty persons have been arrested; and it is suspected that the wretches charged with the execution of the plot, were at least twelve or fifteen; in fact they must have been placed at different distances, from the gate of the chief consul to the rue St. Nicolas, and must have been mutually announced, either by word of mouth or some other sign, the moment in which the consul got into his carriage, in order that the match might be lighted at a proper time. The barrel of powder was hooped with iron, and contained balls and grape-shot; it was placed on a little chaise, drawn by a miserable horse, and stopped the avenue up. The two horse guards who precede the chief consul's coach, obliged the person to turn the chaise aside, when they passed, he placed it again across the street; the guards who followed the carriage made the chaise turn aside; here then were two different movements.

Addresses continue to pour in on the chief consul congratulating him on his late providential escape.

That from the mayors of the twelve circles of Paris, and the council general of the department of the Seine, observed to Buonaparte that he might have observed in every eye, and gathered from eve-

ry mouth the sentiments of indignation against his enemies, and of esteem and affection towards his person, with which every heart was animated.

"Of this, says the address, the citizens of Paris are fully sensible; and I am proud to be, on the present occasion, the interpreter of their gratitude. They know that at the very instant when the crime was perpetrated, your attention was not directed towards yourself, but wholly and solely taken up with their security. They have greedily treasured up those expressions of benevolence which then escaped you:—"It is not to me you should attend; go, run quickly to the assistance of those unfortunate persons whom the infernal machine may have wounded."

The chief consul conversed a long time with the citizens who presented the address. Among many things which he said to the mayor of Paris, the following were remarked:

"I feel deeply affected with the proofs of affectionate attachment which I have received from the people on the present occasion. I am not wholly undeserving of them, as the sole object of my wishes and actions is to increase their prosperity and glory. As long as that handful of assassins confined their attacks on me, I left their punishment to the laws and ordinary tribunals; but since they have attempted by a crime unexampled in history, to endanger a part of the population of this city, their punishment shall be both prompt and exemplary. Assure in my name the people of Paris, that this execrable set of wretches, who have profaned Liberty by their crimes which they have committed in her name, shall henceforward be reduced to a perfect inability of doing any mischief. Let the citizens labour under no uneasiness; I shall never forget that it is my first duty to watch over the safety and protection of the people, against all attempts of their enemies whether domestic or external.

When the Mayors, &c. withdrew, the Chief Consul proceeded to attend the parade in one of the squares of the palace. He was received with universal enthusiasm by an immense crowd, which extended from the gates of the palace, to the street Echelle. They manifested in the strongest manner, their adherence to the sentiments which their magistrate had just expressed; and their acclamations were only interrupted by the band of Consular Guard, that repeatedly played the tune—on peut-on être mieux qu'au sein de sa patrie!

The congratulatory speech of the President of the Tribunal of cassation and appeal, contains the following passage, which may be found curious and interesting.

"An invisible hand, more powerful and more sure than that of wickedness, has misguided its rage and the Republic is saved at the same time with yourself.

"A thousand thanks are therefore due to that tutelary providence that presides over the fate of empires! Citizen Consul, your soul rises superior to all fears, to all species of terror, to all the dangers that more particularly hang over the lives of heroes, than over the lives of ordinary men. But wickedness redoubles its fury, when it beholds its objects rejected and defeated. Let therefore the wisdom of your councils also redouble its activity and vigilance! Let police laws, more severe and more coercive, not wait for criminals to punish, but prevent in order to disconcert them! you watch day and night over

the empire: but France, that has entrusted her destiny to your hands, imposes on you the utmost attention to the security of your person."

### COPY OF THE ARMISTICE

#### CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES AND GENERAL MOREAU.

*His majesty the emperor and king wishing to treat forthwith about a peace with the French Republic, whatever be the determination of his allies; the generals in chief of the French and Imperial army in Germany, anxious to put a stop, as far as lies within their power, to the inseparable evils of war, have agreed to treat of an armistice. For this purpose Moreau, general in chief, Victor Faneau Laborie, general of brigade, and his royal highness the archduke Charles, major count de Grime, and col. Waind-bue de Vital of the staff, being vested with special powers, have agreed to the following conditions:*

Art. 1. The line of demarcation, between the division of the Gallo-Batavian army, under the command of gen. Ange-reau, in the circle of Westphalia, from the higher Rhine and Franconia, to Bayardorf, shall be particularly settled between that general and the commander of the imperial and royal army which is now opposed to it.

From Bayardorf, this line passes to Hertland, Nuremberg, Newmark, Parberg, Laver, Stadlam, Lof and Ratibon, where it crosses the Danube, along the right bank of which it extends as far as Erlaph, which it remounts as far as its source, passes Marckgamingen, Kogelbach Goninglen, Hammox, Mendleng, Leopoldston, Heissmach, Vordeacnberg, and Leoben, follows the left bank of the Muhr, till it reaches the place where this river cuts the rout of Salzburg to Clagenfurt, which it follows to Sperat, re-ascends the road of Veronne by Inewz and Brixen, as far as Botzen, from thence it reaches to Maham Glunn and St. Mrie, whence it arrives by Bormio in the Valteline, where it is united with the army of Italy.

Art. 2. The map of Germany, by Chauchad, shall regulate the discussions which may here first take place respecting the line of demarcation ceded above.

Art. 3. On the rivers which shall separate the two armies, the points where bridges shall be preserved, shall be determined by such particular arrangements as may be judged useful, either for the wants of the army, or the advantage of the opposite countries; the generals in chief of the respective armies shall come to an understanding on these subjects, or shall mark out the right to the generals commanding the troops at these points.

Art. 4. The French army not only shall occupy exclusively all the points of the line of demarcation stated above, but farther to secure a continued interval between the two armies, the line of the advanced posts of the imperial and royal army, shall be throughout all its extent, except the Danube, a German mile at least distant from that of the French army.

Art. 5. With the exception of the safe guards, or guards of police, which shall be employed or sent into the Tyrol by the respective armies in equal numbers, but which shall be the least possible, (as may be hereafter regulated by a special convention) no other troops of his imperial majesty shall remain within the circle of the line of demarcation. Those which at pre-

sent are stationed in the Grisons, the Tyrol, and Carinthia, must file off immediately by the way of Clagenfurt to Pruck, to join the imperial army, except such as may direct their course towards Italy.—They shall put themselves in motion on the points where they now are, as soon as the intelligence of the present convention shall reach them, and their march shall be regulated by a German post and a half each day. The gen. in chief of the French army of the Rhine is authorized to assure the fulfilment of this article by delegates having instructions to follow the route of the imperial troops as far as Pruck.

The execution of this article is on no account to be delayed beyond the period necessary, with regard to the distances.

Art. 6. The forts of Kuffstein, Schoernitz, and the other fortified points in the Tyrol shall all be given up to the French army, to be restored in their present state, at the conclusion and ratification of peace, if it follows the armistice without the renewal of hostilities.

The debauches of Pientlermentz, Naudert, and other natural fortresses in the Tyrol, shall be placed at the disposal of the French army.

Art. 7. The magazines belonging in this Country to the Imperial army are left to its disposition.

Art. 8. The fortresses of Wurtzburgh, in Franconia, and Brenau, in the circle of Bavaria, shall also be given up to the French army to be restored on the same terms as the forts of Kuffstein, and Schoernitz.

Art. 9. The Troops, as well those of the Empire as of his Imperial Majesty, which occupy these places, shall evacuate them; the garison of Wurtzburgh on the 16th Nivose, (January 6 1801) that of Brenau the 14th Nivose (January 4, 1801) and those which occupy the forts of the Tyrol on the 18th Nivose, January 8.

Art. 10. All the garrisons shall march out with the honors of war, & shall set out by the shortest road to the imperial army. They shall carry away with them none of the artillery, military stores and provision, or provisions of any kind from these places, with the exception of subsistence necessary for their march, as far as the line of demarcation.

Art. 11. Delegates shall be respectfully named to examine the present situation of these places, but at the same time the time occupied in this investigation shall not protract the period fixed for their evacuation.

Art. 12. The extraordinary levies appointed in the Tyrol shall be immediately countermanded, and the inhabitants sent to their homes. The order and the execution of this release shall not be retarded on any pretext of whatever nature.

Art. 13. The General in chief of the army of the Rhine wishing on his side to give his royal highness the Archduke Charles an unequivocal proof of the motives that determined him to demand the evacuation of the Tyrol, declares that with the exception of the fort of Kuffstein, Schoernitz, Tientlermentz, will content himself with having safe guards or guards of police in that country, as fixed in the 5th article, to keep up the communications. He will give to the inhabitants of the Tyrol, every facility in his power for their subsistence, and the French army shall not at all intermeddle with the Government of that country.

Art. 14. The portion of the territory of the empire, and of the states of his



Imperial Majesty is placed under the safeguard of the French army for the maintenance of the regard due to property and the present forms of government of the people; the inhabitants of these countries shall not be in any respect harassed on account of services they may have rendered to the imperial army, nor for their political opinions, nor for having taken an active part in the war.

Art. 15. For the sake of carrying into effect the preceding arrangements there shall take place between the Gallo-Batavian army in Germany, that of the Rhine, and the army of his imperial majesty, and all of his allies in the Germanic Empire, an armistice which shall continue at least 30 days, and the expiration of the suspension of hostilities shall not take effect till after a notice of 15 days, reckoning from that time that the notification was given, and the armistice shall be prolonged indefinitely till notice of this rupture has been given.

Art. 16. No body, nor detachment either of the army of the Rhine, or of the army of his imperial majesty in Germany, shall be sent to the respective armies in Italy till an armistice take place. The violation of this article shall be regarded as a rupture of the armistice.

Art. 17. The Gen. in Chief of the army of the Rhine shall transmit with all possible expedition, a copy of the present convention to the generals of the Gallo-Batavian army, the army of the Grisons and the army of Italy, with a pressing invitation, particularly to the commander in chief of the army of Italy, to conclude, on his side a suspension of hostilities.

Every facility shall at the same time be given for the journey of any officers or couriers, his royal highness the Archduke Charles may judge it necessary to send either to the places to be evacuated either in the Tyrol, or in the Country generally comprehended in the line of demarcation during the Armistice.

Duplicates of this were exchanged at

Steyer, 4th Nivose, Dec. 25, year

9. (Signed, &c.)

An exact copy.—The general of Division Chief of the Staff.

(Signed)

DESSOLLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19.

The convention between Russia and the Porte respecting the Venetian Isles has been published, and is as follows:

*In the name of God Almighty.*

The Isles formerly subject to the Republic of Venice, since for a time the prey of the French, having been lately delivered from Gallic yoke, under the dispensations of the supreme Arbitrator of victory, by the united fleets of Russia and the Sublime Porte, co-operating with the efforts and unanimous wishes of the people by whom they are inhabited.

His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty, the Ottoman Emperor, having agreed to observe in respect to those isles, and their inhabitants, the principles of which the obligation was solemnly recognized in their treaty of alliance.

And the dignity of the two Crowns requiring that they execute a promise, which was by both parties publicly made.

It has been, therefore, resolved to establish in those Isles a form of government, which, notwithstanding their vicinity to the dominions of the Sublime Porte, shall give no cause of alarm to its authority, and

which shall likewise be duly accommodated to the habits, customs, religion, and wishes of the people of the Isles.

To accomplish this beneficent purpose, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has nominated as his Minister and Envoy, extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte, the High and Noble Wassely Tamara, Knight of the first class of the Order of St. Anne, and commander of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem. His Imperial Majesty, the Ottoman Emperor, has nominated as his Plenipotentiaries for the same end, Ismet Bey and Ahmed Atif, Reis Effendi. And these ministers, after the mutual communication of their powers have agreed on the following articles of convention:

1. The said Isles, lately under the dominion of Venice, shall form a Republic, to be governed by the principal inhabitants, and like that of Ragusa, to enjoy, therein vassalage, the protection of the Porte, and to acknowledge its sovereignty. Russia is guarantee of the integrity of this Republic.

2. These Isles, Corfu, Cephalonia, Cefalonia, Santa, Maura, Ithaca, &c. shall be called the Seven United Isles, and shall enjoy the same privileges as Ragusa. The two powers will ratify the new constitution of their republic, as soon as it shall have received the consent of the inhabitants.

3. The inhabitants of these Isles shall enjoy, in Turkey, the same privileges with the Ragusans. They shall be at liberty to entertain there a Consul: and their ships be equally protected from the piracy of the States of Barbary.

4. The Republic shall pay to the Porte an annual tribute of 75000 piastras (or about 15,937l. 10s sterling.) This tribute, like that of Ragusa, shall be transmitted to the Porte by a solemn embassy. The subjects of the Republic shall pay no other tax, duty, or import, to the Turkish government.

5. In case of necessity, Russia and the Porte shall during war, but at no other time, place in these Isles a military and naval force for their defence.

6. The ships of the Republic shall in future, be free to navigate the Black Sea, under their own flag.

7—10. The late Venetian territories of Preveza, Parga, Gonitz, and Butrento, which are situate on the continent, and adjacent to Albania, shall in future belong to the Porte, and the christians of the countries shall, like those of Wallachia and Moldavia, obey a Turkish governor. None of the territorial property may be purchased by Mahometans. The Rajahs or native princes of these districts, may rebuild the churches. For two years they shall be free from taxes. From that time they shall pay to the Porte the same tribute they before paid to Venice.

14. As a mark of the friendship of his majesty the Emperor of Russia for his majesty the Ottoman Emperor and to shew, at the same time, what an interest the former takes in the welfare of the Porte and its Allies; he promises to use his good offices upon a general peace, to procure his allies and other powers to accept and guarantee the 2d, 5th, 7th and 8th articles of the convention, which respect the political existence of the republic of the Seven Isles.

12. The present Convention shall be ratified within the space of two months. Done at Constantinople, March 21, 1800. (Signed) Effendi Ibrahim, Ahmed Atif, Reis Effendi, W. Tamara.

BOSTON, March 2.

Arrived at Gloucester on Tuesday morning last, in 72 days from Rotterdam, the ship Harriot of Boston—ship Mary-Ann, Hutchins, of and for Boston—ship Two Brothers, Skinner, of do. bound for Baltimore, ship Holland Tube, of do. bound to St. Ubes—schr. Washington, Lathrop, of and for Boston. Left there barque—, Rich, and ship Rich, and ship Rove, Rich, of Boston; the latter bound for Charleston, S. C. and 4 or 5 other vessels belonging to the Southward. Dec. 20 13 leagues S. S. E. from the Lizard, spoke the Galen, of Boston, for London. About 10 days since this side the Banks, spoke the ship Penelope, of and from New-York for Ireland.

Captain Clemons, in the ship Vigilant, from Bombay lat. 27 long. 60 spoke the schooner Eliza, 11 days from New-York, bound to Martinique.

NEW-YORK, March 5

We understand that the chief of the Seneca and Tuscarora Nations of Indians, in their late visit to the city of Washington have requested the concurrence of government, in the holding of a convention for the sale of their right to lands reserved to this State along the Niagara River, and for the exchange of certain reservations made by the treaty of 1797. This, with the demand of satisfaction for the murder of two of their tribes, having been their only business at the seat of government, the suggestion contained in a former number of this gazette, that one of the objects of their journey was the adjustment of differences "respecting the conduct of the "Surveyor employed by the Holland "Land Company" appears to be without foundation. We are authorized to say that no such difference exist.

This day the ship Argus, capt. Main, sails for Bourdeaux. This is the first ship which has cleared out for France since the renewal of our intercourse with that nation.

Cleared, ships, Argus Maine, Bourdeaux; Swift, Deshore, Nantes; brigs, Georgia, Lander, Bourdeaux; Rainbow, Tyler, Tobago; Schooners, Paragon, Fairchild, Cuba; Rising Sun, Fowler, Antigua.

The Sanfom, Cooper, from Liverpool, spoke the following vessels—Jan. 15, ship Brothers, of and from Philadelphia—Feb. 20, schr. William, from N. London to Jamaica—23d, schr. —, from Salem to the West-Indies.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board a British East-Indiaman, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Calcutta, October 28, 1800.

"The ships for America not getting away quite so soon as we expected, gives me an opportunity of advising you of the sudden and unexpected change which has taken place within these three days past, since I last wrote you. We are not going to England, as I then informed you, neither is there a ship in the port. We are all taken up by government for a secret expedition, which is fitting out here, but where against it is not known. It is supposed generally to be against the Isle of France, which is my opinion, but there is at present no certainty of knowing.—some say it is up the red sea, some that it

is to be against Batavia, and others against Manilla. The expedition altogether will be the most formidable ever fitted out here. It is to sail in the course of 7 or 8 weeks."

The U. S. Schooner Experiment, saved sixty persons from the Danish vessel Eliza, from St. Domingo for Porto Rico, which was wrecked on a reef. The passengers were Spanish officers and their families, who had commanded at St. Domingo, which place was about to be surrendered to Toussaint, and the Spaniards were moving off.

From a London paper of January 18.

An American frigate, the first ship of war belonging to the United States that ever entered a Turkish harbor, arrived at Constantinople on the 23d ult. with the tribute or presents from the Dey of Algiers, estimated to be worth five millions of piastras. The American captain was under the immediate protection of the Algerine Ambassador, and was also received in the most hospitable manner by Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador."

(OFFICIAL.)

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

The Hugue, 22d October, 1800, 6th year of the Batavian Republic.

The Minister of Exterior Relations of the Batavian Republic, to Mr. Bourne, Consul General of the United States of America.

SIR,

By an arrette, dated on the 1st of October, the Executive Directory has authorized the minister of finances, to take possession, in the name of the Batavian people, of the bank, called *The North-der*, lying along the exterior coast of the island of Ter Schilling, and to put it under the administration of the intendant of the Island.

Hitherto vessels shipwrecked on the bank have not been protected by any regular police, which has been a subject of much inconvenience; but at present vessels and cargoes, which may be wrecked thereon, will be treated in conformity to the laws and usages of the coast, in force in this country.

As this communication cannot fail to be interesting to commerce and navigation, I pray you, sir, to transmit it to your government, and invite it to give it the necessary publicity.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

Signed, M. VANDERGOES.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated January 6.

"The ship Peter, captain Le Breton, arrived here last Friday in 31 days from Virginia. In a dreadful gale of wind, a sea breaking on her quarter, laid the vessel on her beam ends, from which perilous situation she was providentially recovered through the judgment and activity of the master and his crew, but not till after the decks were cleared, and 6 or 8 hogheads of tobacco thrown overboard, when the vessel happily righted; and then making her way under bare poles, at the rate of 6 or 8 knots an hour, reached our harbor."

On Friday the 27th ult. the Legislature of New-Jersey made choice of Col. Aaron Ogden, as Senator of the United States in the room of Mr. Schureman. The next day Mr. Ogden set off for the seat of government.



## SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's and Salt. For sale by

**Hewes & Miller.**

February 20. eo

## NOTICE.

All Persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 1. (2)eo.

**John & J. H. Tucker**  
HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, corner of King and Union Streets,

Turk's Island and } SALT,  
Liverpool  
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,  
Coffee and Molasses,  
Fresh Raisins and Spices,  
Imperial,

Hyson, } TEAS,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Souchong,  
Madeira,

Sherry, } WINES,  
St. Lucar,  
Malaga,  
Claret,

Old Brandy,  
Spirits, Whiskey, &c.

Wool and Cotton Cards,  
10d, 12d, and 20d Nails,

With a general assortment of Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools.

Also—A few trunks of fine Muslin, Irish Linen, and German Stripes, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Also Cash given for White Beans and Peas.

March 3. eo12t

## Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent FARMING LAND, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leesburg, possessed by Mr. Dawson, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granary—in the occupancy of Mr. Elme Smock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the two first mentioned properties are not previously disposed of by private bargain, they will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

## WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE  
Woollen, Linen and Cotton  
WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr. W. I. Hall)—Have for sale,

A variety of seasonable GOODS which they will dispose of low for cash or produce. A liberal credit will be given to those who apply well recommended.

February 24. eo3w

## For Sale, or to be Leased.

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

On THURSDAY the 12th day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed for sale, at the plantation whereon I now dwell,

All the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Household Furniture the property of Samuel Bowling, deceased. Six months credit will be given for all sums above six pounds, giving bond with approved security; and all sums under six pounds cash must be paid.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in properly proved; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MARIAM BOWLING, Adm'r.

March 5. 3t

## Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.  
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

## FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Messrs. Martin & Jaufret, and in Alexandria to the subscriber: Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3w

## FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,  
On Col. Hooe's wharf,  
James River Coal,  
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,  
Hard Soap by the box,  
Alfo, a few boxes of crown or snaving Soap,  
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,  
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,  
Tobacco in kegs.

Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.

1st mo. 26. eo2m

## Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,  
In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussels and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicoes,

Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,

A handsome assortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japanned and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Cast-ers, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,

Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Roger West, deceased,

All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclinable to undertake it will make speedy application.

RICHARD CONWAY, Ex'or.  
February 24. d

## For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,  
COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam,  
German, London, blister and Crowley steel

Sugar in hogsheds and barrels

Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings

Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris

Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel

Fine and coarse Salt

Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15t

## For Freight or Charter.



The fast sailing Schooner

ELIZABETH,

James Allen, Master.

For terms apply to the captain on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.  
February 27. d

## Mount-Vernon Fishery.

THE public are informed that the report of the fishery being rented is a mistake, the parties who were to have rented it having withdrawn from the bargain. Fish will be sold from the seine as cheap at this landing as at any on the river, and every exertion used to accommodate customers. The roads leading to this fishery are very direct and will be kept in good order for the accommodation of waggons.

March 5. d6t

## KNIGHT of MALTA

AND

## YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are so well known as to render a description unnecessary; suffice it to say, they are superior to any in the United States, as they were imported and from them have sprung most of those now in the country.

They will cover at Eight Dollars the season and Half a Dollar to the groom.

Good pasturage gratis, but not answerable for accidents or escapes.

Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

## The high bred imported Horse PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marjke, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of sir John Lad, bart.

Good grafts for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

## EARTHEN WARE,

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.